SOCIETY MEETINGS. M. E. CHURCH-Rev. G. S. Weir, Pastor

Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Welnesday evening at 7% o'clock. All are cor-

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, P. & A. M. meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fail of the moon Transient members are fraternally invited to G. M. F. DAVIS, W. M. A. TAYLOR, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the

second Saturday in each month.

O. J. BELL, Post Commander. J. J. COVENTRY, Adjutant. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 14, SONS OF IN-

month. From May lat to Nov. 1st, at s o clock. F. F. THATCHER, Master. JOHN C. HANSON, Secretary.

DUSTRY, hold their regular n

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O. J. BELL GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,

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JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1886.

on, Pennsylvania : Davenport, New York : Grout

Editor and Propriete TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. NUMBER 38.

MICHIGAN AFFAIRS

-Ishpeming's Public Library contains 2,800 books.

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY GRAYLING, MICHICAN,

O. PALMER,

-Nearly 200 poor people are being cared for by Bay City this winter.

-In Fenton, Andrew Brink, a bartender, fetally stabbed Frederick Foote in a quar-

-It is proposed at Kalkaska to erect an artificial hill for the school children to mast upon.

-It is estimated that Jackson has one meret or other society, association, or

organization for every twelve inhabitants. -Pieces of a wreck, including the stern of a yawl with the name "Orphan Boy," are scattered along the shore at Grand

Point au Sable. -The First National Bank of Calumet, apital stock \$100,000, has been organized, nd will be incorporated at once. Aaron F. \$25,000 worth of stock each, and the balance was nearly all subscribed for in

Calumet. -Free Press: Up to this year there has been a general belief that the number of theaters in Detroit exceeded the requirements of the community. The New Year's fire and the Government's purchase for the Postoffice site leave only one large first-

class place of amusement in the city. -There are ten young Japs receiving their education at Ann Arbor. Of these three are laws, two medics, one lit., and four in the high school. The Japanese Government will not support students in American institutions, preferring to send them to Germany. So all in this country pay their own expenses. They are diligent and very courteons young men.

-The parties interested in the Douglass property near Negaunee, on which considerable exploratory work was done during the year with very satisfactory results, have a force of men engaged in sinking a shaft at present, and expect to have a developed mine there in time for next sesson's business. A diamond drill will probably be put in operation shortly, to further test the extent of the ore deposit, which, from all incations, promises to prove very large.-Marquette Mining Journal.

-The City Government of New York costs \$50,000,000 annually. This amounts to the sum of \$36.65 per head. In comparison with this the \$11 a head in Brooklyn, or even the \$16 in Chicago, and the \$10 in Detroit-not counting the water-tax -seems moderate. But, when it is remembered what magnificent streets, pavements, and other improvements are gotten for the money in the chief capitals of Europe, and what apologies are offered for all these in Detroit in return for the money, \$10 in this city seems extravagant and wasteful. For in London, the tax is only \$4.70 each inhabitant; Paris \$5.40, and Berlin \$7.35. Even when allowances are made for the difference in wages, it is plain enough that he people of Detroit, like the people of all American cities, do not get the value of their money. But inasmuch as they govern themselves, it is nobody's fault but their

own .- Free Press. -While visiting last August in Connecticut, Miss Joe M. Riddell, of Jackson, with others, one day was inspecting a cheese factory of a relative, when she wrote a note, placed it in a small vial, and then made a hole in a cheese, in which she placed the vial and sealed it up. The substance of the note was a request for the person into whose hands it should fall to correspond with the writer thereof. Recently Miss Riddell received a somewhat voluminous correspondence from Castleton, England, embracing several letters. The first was from a grocer of that place, who was the purchaser of the cheese, which fell into his hands in October last, Upon opening it he found the note in the vial, and having a neighbornamed Riddell he passed it over to him. This Riddell answered the note, and passed it around to other relatives of the same name, one or two of whom also sent replies, giving considerable interesting information regarding their ancestry, etc. The letters were all sent to Miss Riddell together, and after reading them she forwarded them to her father, in Nebraska, who has a history of the Riddell family for several generations past.

Reminiscent.

Mr. James W. King, for fifteen years connected with the Lansing Republican, has retired from the position of editor of the paper to become the official reporter of the Circuit Court of Branch and St. Joseph

Post. The report for the former paper caught the eye of that veteran journalist, the late W. S. George, then one of the contractors for the State printing and binding. and general manager of the Republican Not long after he met me on the walk leading to the old State office building, which stood on the site now occupied by the new Capitol, and said: 'I have an idea that I could use a short-hand writer to advantage

Morrison Chairman of Ways and Means, Randall of Appropriations, Bland of Coinage,

We print below a full list of the standing committees of the National House of Representatives, as announced by Speaker Carlisle. The Chairmen of the co

tees are named first in every case i

Origin of Gulf Stream Life.

In speaking some time ago of the almost incredible profusion of animal I fe in the surface waters of the Gulf Stream, the suggestion was made that a biological question of no small in-terest and importance was forced upon us by the facts there presented. question is this: Where shall we look to find an origin for the bioplasm there displayed? From the lowest to the highest, from the infusoria to the fishes and the cetaceans, they are preying upon one another. We see how the blackfish and the dolphin live. They are but appropriating the flesh of fishes, squids, etc., already existing as perfectly formed animal food, and di-gesting it for their own nutriment. This is plain, and in accordance with common experience, but as we go on down in the scale we must presently be

brought to a pause.

Animal bioplasm, according to all the recognized laws of modern physiquired. It has been held that the food, stances before ingestion, otherwise there was no possibi ity of its assimila-tion; that carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen were all of them foreign bodies to us, and when introduced into our system, perhaps mechanically with our food, must remain of no service to us, and could never be by our powers of digestion transformed into a hydro-carbon, like sugar, for instance, or

starch, or fat. This has been, and is, the accepted small importance in the aggregate. There must be of necessity a very large amount of new bioplasm in constant and daily origination from inorganic materials. The question is, Whence

does it come? observers on the staff of the Fish Commission, from whom the facts as to the is remarkably clear and transparent; that the manifestations of vegetable and there, but not in any great quantity, nor is there reason to believe that the slightly, by the animals around it. Many of the hydroid polyps are attached to it, and drift with it, but they the gulf weed tangles as do the polyps, but they never touch it as food. It is small amount of mater al for new bio perplexity. Even the minute, microscopic distorace which swarm so inwaters are apparently in small num-bers in the Gulf Stream, and we have, therefore, no profusion of vegetable life which in the slightest degree corresponds to that of animal life

The only explanation that seems available is this—that some, or perhaps all, of the lower forms of animal life, have really the power which has hitherto been reckoned the peculiar prerogative of vegetable organisms, that of transforming inorganie matter into organic. If we assume this, the mystery of the swarming myriads is at once re-moved. Nor is the assumption one that need startle us, for we well understand that along the border line, on either hand, the functions which are shown in the higher grades to be clearly animal or vegetable are so slightly special ized or differentiated as to have much less significance than in the more complicated types.

have played upon me?"

"No, no," cried the child esgerly. "The doctor says I have hurt my leg badly; but I don't cara if it makes Nicolo happy."

And so the little orphan, who had severed one love-match, cemeuted another, and Lucia became the wife of Nicolo Prato.

HE who betrays another's secret because he has quarre'ed with him was never worthy the sacred name of a friend. A breach of kindness on one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

READY FOR WORK,

Speaker Carlisle Finally Submits His Schedule of House Committee Assignments.

Ways and Means-Morrison, Illinois; Mills, Texas; Hewitt, New York; McMillin, Tennesśce; Harris, Georgia; Breckinridge, Arkansas; Maxbury, Michigan; Breckinridge, Kentucky; Kelley, Pentisylvania; Hiscock, New York; Browne, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio, Browne, Indiana; Reed, Maine; McKinley, Ohio,
App; Apriatious—Randali, Forney, Holman,
Townshend, Burnes, Cabell, Le Fevre, Adams
of New York, Wilson, Cannon, Ryan, Butter,
Coinage, Weights, and Measures—Bland, Lannam, Soymour, Hemphill, Norwood, Scott, MeCreary, Bynum, James, Rockwell, Little, Felkon,
Fuller, Tools.
Rivers and Harbors—Willis, Kentucky;
Blanchard, Louisiana; Jones, Alabama; Murphy, Iowa; Gibson, West Virginia; Stewart,
Texas; Carlton, Michigan; Catchings, Mississippl; Glover, Missouri; Henderson, Illinois;
Bayne, Fénnsylvania; Stone, Massachusetts;
Burleigh, New York; Grosvener, Ohio; Markham, California.

m, California.
Foreign Affairs—Belmont, New York; Cleftite, Georgia; Cox, North Carolina; Singleton,
insissippi; Worthington, Lilinois; Daniel, Virnia; McCreary, Kentucky; Crain, Texas;
ico, Massachusetts; Waite, Connecticut;
stchain, New York; Phelps, New Jersey; Hitt,

ois.
val Affairs—Herbert, Alabama; Hewitt,
Vork; Wise, Virghnia; Ballehtine, Conjeut; McAdoo, New Jersey; Korwood,
rgia; Lore, Delaware; Sayers, Texas; HarPennsylvania; Thomas, Illinois; Goff,
t Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Buck, Conjeut;

Arizona:
Pacific Railways - Throckmorton, Texas;
Crisp, Georgia; Cabell, Virginia; Dunn, Arkansas: Bliss, New York; Tillinan, South Carolina;
Outhwaite, Ohio; Richardson, Tennessee; Hanback, Kansas; Holmes, Iowa; Everhart, Pennsylvania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New

spivania; Hayden, Massachusetts; Weber, New York.
Elections—Turner, Georgia; Lowry, Indiana; Robertson, Kentucky; Martin, Alabama; Pettibone, Tennessee; Hahn, Louisiana; Hopkins, Illinois; Dorsey, Nebraska; Boyle, Pennsylvania; Henderson, North Carolina; Green, New Jersey; Croxton, Virginia; Hall, Lowa; Payne, New York; Ely, Massachusetts.
Commerce—Beagan, Texas; Clardy, Missouri; Crisp, Georgia; Caldwell, Tennessee; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Pulltaer, New York; Bynum, Indiana; Irion, Louisiana; O'Neill, Pennsylvania; Davis, Massachusetts; Dunham, Illinois; Weaver, Nebraska; Johnson, New York; Morrow, California.
Judiciary—Tucker, Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Culberson, Texas; Collins, Massachusetts; Seney, Ohio; Oates, Alabama; Eden, Illinois; Hogers, Arkansas; Bennett, North Carolina; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Parker, New York; Ranney, Massachusetts; Hepburn, Iowa; Stewart, Virginia; Caswell, Wisconsifi.
Banking and Currency—Curtin, Pennsylvania; Miller, Texas; Candler, Georgia; Wilkins, Ohio; Arnot, New York; Sayder, Virginia; Howard, Indiana; Hutton, Missouri; Dingley, Maine; Brumm, Pennsylvania; Adams, Illinois; Brady, Virginis; Woodbury, Nevada.
Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri; Aiken, South

Agriculture—Hatch, Missouri; Aiken, South Carolina; Green, North Carolina; Winana, Michigan; Frederick, Iowa; Davidson, Ala-batna; Stahlnecker, New York; Morgan Missis-sippi; Glass, Tennessee; White, Minnesota; Funston, Kansas; Price, Wisconsin; Hiros, New Jersey; Pierce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Gifford, Dakota.

Jersey; Pierce, Rhode Island; Swinburne, New York; Gifford, Dakota.
Military Affars—Bragg, Wisconsin; Wheeler, Alabama; Walford, Kentucky; Ermentrout, Pennsylvania; Dargan, South Carolina; Findlay, Maryland; Viele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Steele, Indiana; Laird, Nebraska; Cutcheon, Michigan; Houk, Tennessee; Negley, Pennsylvania; Caroy, Wyoming.
Postoffices and Post-Roads—Blount, Georgia; Ward, Indiana; Riggs, Illinoia; Taylor, Tennessee; Jones, Texas; Dockery, Missouri; Warner, Ohio; Merriman, New York; Barry, Mississippi; Bingham, Pennsylvania; Wakefeld, Minnesota; Burrows, Michigan; Guenther, Wisconsin; Millard, New York; Peters, Kansas; Caine, Utah.

Dwa.

Private Land Claime—Halsell, Kentucky:
Barksdale, Mississippi; St. Martin, Louisiana,
Eldredge, Michigan; Sadler, Alabama; Croxton,
Virginis; Hall, Iowa; Beid, New Jersey; Osborn,
Pennsylvania; Ety. Massachusotts; Thomas,
Wiscousis; Porsey, Nebraska; Thompson, Ohio,
District of Columbia—Barbour, Virginia
Hemphill. South Cavolina; Campboll, Chio
Dowdney, New York; Compton, Maryland; Gay,
Louisiana; Ford, Indians; Hoerd, MissouriReveil, Illinois; Wadsworth, Kentqoky; Burno

Sentiments of Foreign Governments Upon

the Question-Manton Marble's Missien. President Cleveland, in answer to a resolution

dopted by the Senate Dec. 9, last week trans nitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign Governments in regard to the establish

mitted copies of documents showing the action taken by him to ascertain the sentiments of foreign Governments in regard to the establishment of an international ratio between gold and silver. The correspondense is accompanied by a letter from Secretary Bayard to the President, in which he says in part:

"It has been the object of this department and its agents, while avowing our readiness to cooperate, not so much to impress our own opinions and wishes upon others as to obtain well-considered and independent views from the most influential, responsible, and competent sources, in order to lay before Compress: First, the actual status of the metallic currencies in the fesspective European countries; and, secondly, the intentions and policies of those Governments in relation to the subject, with details of their action up to the present time. It is believed that the accompanying letters from the Ministers of the United States to Great Britsin, France, and Germany, respectively, summarize and convey the true condition of opinion and intentions of the Governments and people to whom they have been severally accredited."

The latter them mentions the designation of Mr. Marble as a confidential agent to obtain information upon the subject, and says no separate report by Mr. Marble has been made because the results of his investigations appear fully in the replies of Mesars. Phelps, McLane, and Pendleton. The correspondence opens with a letter from Secretary Bayard to Maniton Marble into the results of his investigation to visit Europe upon the mission above indicated. Letters were also addressed to our Ministers at London, Paris, and Berlin notifying them of Mr. Marble's visit and asking their co-operation. A reply was received from Minister Phelps, under discussion of the solution of the confidence of the proposed of the confidence of the proposed of the propos

hinnge.

Mr. McLane says the facts obtained naturally suggest the United States, the greatest gold and silver country in the world, should suspend its silver coinage in order to utilize it, not only for circulation but as part of its Treasury reserve. Minister Pendleton in his reply, dated Berlin, October 19, 1885, gives his conclusions briefly as follows:

Minister Pendleton in his reply, dated Berlin, October 19, 1885, gives his conclusions briefly as follows:

"The adhesion of Germany to an international bimetallic union such as was proposed by the United States and France in 1861 can scarcely be expected, it seems to me, within any limit of time now to be predicted. The co-operation of Germany in such a union may be sought with fair hopes of success whenever it becomes possible to include in such a union England and Hussis, the former of which seems to cleave tensciously to her gold monometallism, while the latter staggers under the evils of a depreciated and largely fluctuating paper money. The adhesion of England at least, is certainly now and would probably for an indefinite period be regarded by Germany as a sine qua non."

Consul General Walker, in a letter to the Secretary of State, under date of Faris, Aug. 20, 1885, reviews in detail the changes of sentiment of foreign countries in relation to mometary matters as shown in the proceedings of the conference, and expresses the opinion that nothing will so much hasten the adoption in Europe of the mometary polity which we desire to nave adopted as the suspension of silver coinage in the United States. The correspondence also includes a copy of an agreement entered into at the Paris Monetary Convention, the essential parts of which have been published.

Ms. Labouchere says that exclusive of personal expenses and the returning officer's charges, the election at Northampton cost him the modest sum of \$195.

Counties. In his valedictory Mr. King tells the circumstances which brought him into the editorial profession.

"In the early part of 1871 I made two short-hand reports of speeches delivered before the Michigan Legislature, one for the Republican, the other for the Detroit

could use a short-nand writer to advantage in dictation and would like to have you come to my house for a trial. A meeting was arranged, and at that sitting, with but little hesitancy, he dictated acolumn article which appeared in the Republican under the heading 'Idem Sonana.

"About one week after, while passing

"About one week after, while passing along Micigan avenue, on the opposite side from the Republican office, I saw Mr. George standing in the door, and he beckoned me to come across the street. He then made me the following proposition: 'Mr. King, if you will come with me I will give you the city editorship of the Republican and \$1,000 the first year.' After recovering from my amazement I said: 'Why, Mr. George, outside of two short-hand reports, an abbrevisted report for the Adrian Times, and the dictation which you gave me, I have never written a line for a newspaper and I know nothing about newspaper work.' The reply came: 'You are just the man I have been looking for,' and two days thereafter I began the dinties of city editor."

by any means, but his winter in Rome had made him worse. He had some back more idle, more selfish, more careless than ever; before that he had never talked of turning poor Pipino adrift. It was a night of sorrow and tears for Lucia, but she adhered firmly to her purpose. It was a cruel, unjust thing that Enrico wished her to do, and great as was her love for him, she dared not yield.

The autumn days drew on. Visitors were flocking to Italy. Without a word of farewell to Lucia, Enrico left Genzano and went down to Rome.

The apring days came, and all things seemed to prosper. The English signors took up her abode again in Albano, and often visited the young wife and little Pipino, who had not only recovered from his accident, but was getting less lame under the skillful treatment of the kind doctor. The boy was very elever, too. People begin to shake their heads wisely, and prophesy that he would do great things some day.

"Ah!" they said, "it was a lucky hour for Lucia when she took that child. He will turn out a genius."

Sad accounts came from Rome—sad

He reared his lodge down by the mighty lake, Whose placid waters change not with the year The young men of his tribe he oft would take And school them how to hide their hopes as fears.
And he loved glory, not for glory's sake,
But that it sounded well in other ears
That he had led his tribe against the Stoux,
Surprised these wily fees, and whipped the

Well was he skilled in Indian ways.
To cunning march and then as boldly fight.
No one was like him in those early days,
Whether in council, passions to incite,
Or upon Augurer's omens he did gaze.
He was a Chief, the mightiest in the lami,
Born to the purple, and bred to command.

He lived his time, and then Wahnakee died, The Chieftain grand, the grandest of his race. His warriors grieved, his wife and children To mappy them my trounce warmaxed indo.— And a new Chief was chosen in his place. The entire tribe has passed away from earth And left no record of its death or birth.

LUCIA'S DUTY.

BY CATHABINE CHILDAR. "You do not love me, Lucia!"

The speaker was a tall, good-booking young fellow, dressed in the picturesque cos-tume of the shepherds of the Albano Mountains, but his handsome features were spoilt by an expression of petulant ill-humor. The girl whom he addressed as Lucia sighed deeply, but she did not raise her

eyes nor make any answer.

"Is this your last word?" continued the young man. "You mean to say you prefer that wretched foundling—that miserable, nameless cripple, to me?"

"See here, Enrico: what you ask me is impossible! How can I turn out of doors a helpless child of six years old? Who is to feed him? Who is to take care of him?"

"But we are poor people. Why are we remed?"

"Your house? Why? Has anything hapmened?"

"But we are poor people. Why are we to keep a stranger's child?" Lucia lifted her head eagerly; the "we" ounded encouraging.
"Dear Enrico, you shall have no expense He shall not cost you a farthing. The English signora who taught me to knit has promised to buy all I do. I shall earn a good deal, I am sure. See, I have already begun a stocking, and the work goes on—

goes on; whether I watch the goats, or the soup upon the fire, I knit and knit. Look, how fast it goes!" and Lucia made the steel needles glitter in the sunlight. "Bah! That is nonsense, and the Eng-lish lady will very likely never come again Those foreigners are not to be relied on. Besides, when we are married you will have more to do. There will be my clothes to see to, and why are you to be saddled with a foundling? He is no relation of yours." "True, but he is almost like a brother. Did not my dear mother find him lost among the hills four years ago? Did she not take care of him as if he were her own? Has he not always shared our food and our home? And now that she is dead—she that was his best friend, always patient when I was angry, always gentle when I was severe—now, before she has lain a month in her cold grave, I am to turn out the poor child she rescued from death? No, Eurico mio, such a thing is not possible. As for loving you, ah! you know—" Here the poor girl's voice broke, and she said no fivered that the said, "let us go; but if you come to my house, you must never leave it again. I want you there—to stay with me always—so does Pipino. I will work for you both. I am strong. I can earn enough for us all. You will not mind my mother living with us. She loves you already, and she is not old; she is no trouble. You can mind the house together."

Lucia was so bewildered by this avalanche to five the said, "let us go; but if you come to my house, you must never leave it again. I want you there—to stay with me always—so does Pipino. I will work for you both. I am strong. I can earn enough for us all. You will not mind my mother living with us. She loves you already, and she is not old; she is no trouble. You can mind the house together."

by her glowing words or her silent tears. He made no attempt to console her; he stood there frowning, and kicking the loose stones of the road, looking just what he was, a bad-tempered, selfish fellow. He had been brought up with Lucia, and had hereself with a cry, and pushing Nicolo violation to the state of the st loved her after his own fashion ever since they were children—that is to say, he had tyrannized over her himself, but had fought her battles with others—and Lucia had re-

paid his championship with the deepest love and admiration of her little heart. Enrico had taken to spending his winters in Rome, picking up what he could get as a model, and returning to his native mountains during the summer months. His affection for Lucia had become a habit, as she was poor, he looked upon himself as a very magnanimous young fel-low for offering to marry her, considering how many girls were fascinated by his person and manners. But as to the cripple, the little orphan that Lucia's mother had been silly enough to adopt, that was quite another matter. He wasn't going to be saddled with him, a useless creature, that

Just then the poor child who was the cause of the lovers' estrangement came hopping and wriggling toward them. One leg dangled, perfectly useless, but he had a crutch, and by means of this and his uninjured leg he managed to get over the ground tolerably fast. Enrico saw the child coming, but took no notice; he only kicked the stones more viciously than before.

When she had laughed and scoffed at him the most she had always known he loved her. And yet—and yet her foolish heart clung to Eurico.

"Nicolo," she cried, and at the sound of his name the honest fellow thrilled all over—"Nicolo, forgive me. I can not forget Enrico."

"Ah!" came like a gasp from the breast of Nicolo; then he was silent, and nothing was andible but Lucia's sobs. could never be turned to account.

"Take eare, Enrico!" cried Lucia, anxiously; "you very nearly hit his head."

She spoke too late. Enrico had sent a sharp flint full into the little cripple's face. It struck his lip and made him cry. Without a word of regret or farewell, Enrico turned on his heels and strode quickly

"He will never say so," interrupted Nicole harshly. "Yerferder, he was slent, and nothing was andible but Lucia's sobs.

"I know," she said pleadingly—"I know if am foolish. He is perhaps careless and idle; but if he were to return and say to me, Lucia mia, forgive me and marry me, why, or the will never say so," interrupted Nicole harshly. "Yerferder, he was slent, and nothing was andible but Lucia's sobs.

"I know," she said pleadingly—"I know idle; but if he were to return and say to me, Lucia sobs.

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The two creatures he had wounded so cruelly wept in each other's arms. Little
Pipino's face was cut, and the smart was hard to bear, but what was that compared

of the worst girl in Genzano, who had gone The two creatures he had wounded so

to the pain in the true and loyal heart of Lucia? Lucia?
"Do not cry," whispered Pipino, forget-ful of his own hurt, and stroking Lucia's ace with his small, thin hands, "do not ry. He is a bad man. When I grow big a swep and strong I will kill him!"

and strong I will kill him!"

"No, dear little one, you must not say such things. It is very wicked to be revengeful. Enrico did not mean to hurt you."

"I did not speak before," said Nicolo, in a broken voice. "I was afraid I should have no chance, but I have loved you as long as Enrico. I have toiled and slaved to the state of the state of

"Yes, he did. He told me yesterday he should like to wring my neck. He would to get a home for you, and I will work for have boxed my ears too, if Nicolo Prato you all my life. Come—Pipino wants had not come up just in time. Enrico is a coward; he ran away when he saw Nicolo."

"Hush. Pipino!" said Lucia, angrily.

"Little boys know nothing about men.
Nicolo Prato can box people's ears too, I dare say."

"Ah, but not ours," said Pipino, with Nicolo's mother met them at the door,

and but hot ours, said ripino, with such a comic expression that Lucis could not help smiling and blushing. She knew very well why big, rough Nicolo Prato was so kind to the little cripple, but she tried to

pretend ignorance.

"Come, come," she said, when she had washed Pipino's face and dressed his wound, "a plate of soup, and then off to

"I don't want any soup. Nicolo gave me some, and I took it all, because I knew there would be more for you."

"That was very naughty of you! You are never to do so again—do you year?"

The child made no answer. He took his reproof with an air of tolerant superiority, and walked off to his primitive couch.

He was soon asleep, but Lucia lay awake all night. Her love for Enrico was deep and sincere, and now an end had come—an end to all her fond hopes and bright plans for the future.

Enrico had never been a model character

Sad accounts came from Rome—sad stories of the life led by Enrico and Mad-dalena, but they never reached Lucia's cars. Nicolo guarded against that. To him, also, the mere mention of the names brought bitter memories, and no allusion to them ever crossed his lips, And so Lucia's life went on, passed in tranquil happiness. The love she had ac-cepted was honest and sincere, not full of stormy gusts, like the passion of Enrico, but patient and unselfish, filling every day's commonplace duties with sweet and thoughtful attentions. With her husband at her side, Pipino growing sp, and baby voices calling her mother, Luci thas reason she had mimicked his bashful speach. And to bless the day she took the name

ology, can not be produced from inor-ganic materials. No one principle has seemed to be more thoroughly estab-lished than this—that it is the peculiar function of the vegetable kingdom to absorb the proper inorganic mater.als, say carbon, oxygen, nitrogen, and hydrogen, and transform them by its wonderful life-giving power into or-ganic substances, into bioplasm first and then into the various tissues reproperly speaking, of all forms of ani-mal life must have had these inorganic materials transformed into organic sub-

loving you, ah! you know—" Here the poor girl's voice broke, and she said no more.

Lucia was so bewildered by this avalanche it and follow it out to its legitimate conclusions, we shall find the facts which were previously stated as to the out ide, for the cetaceans, the sharks, the albicore, barracuda, dolphin, etc., travel fast and far, but they are of

> It is the unanimous testimony of the abundance of the surface life are derived, that the water of the Gulf Stream life in it are very small indeed. There are masses of gulf weed floating here gulf weed is used for food, except very use it only as a moving house, a boat or raft, so to speak, while they industriously collect their food from the water around them. Some of the small fishes, especially the curious, grotesque-looking Chironectes, make the same use of quite sure that the Sargassum furnishes plasm. Nor does there seem evidence that any of the algo are sufficiently abundant to afford any relief from the finitely in many parts of our shallow

and welcomed Lucia with a silent embrace;

A Connecticut genius has invented a bonnet for men, which he thinks will do away with all other kinds of headgear for the male part of humanity. It But Lucia rebelled, and rising from his old with flushed cheeks, began to reprove is a cross between a Kossuth hat and a Scotch cap, only much higher and more fantastic than either.

West Virginia; Boutelle, Maine; Buck, Connecticut.

Public Lands—Cobb, Missouri; Hanler, California; Van Eaton, Minsissippi; Doran, Ohio; Laffoon, Kentucky; Stevens, Missouri; Landes, Illinois; McRea, Arkansas; Strait, Minnesofa, Inlinois; McRea, Arkansas; Strait, Minnesofa, Anderson, Kansas; Payson; Illinois; Stephenson, Wisconsin; Jackson, Pennsylvania; Voorhees, Washington Territory.

Territories—Hill, Ohio; Springer, Illinois; Spriggs, New York; Barnes, Georgia; Badler, Alabama, Boyle, Pennsylvania; Dibble, South Carolina; Dawson, Missouri; Struble, Lows; Baker, New York; Cooper, Ohio; Herman, Oregon: Symes, Colorado; Joseph, New Mexico.

Mines and Mining—Clardy, Missouri; O'Ferrall, Virginia; Hill, Ohio; Skinner, North Carolina; Jones, Texas; Neal, Tennessee; Gay, Louisiana; Barry, Mississippi; White, Minnesota; Woodburn, Nevada; Lindsley, New York; Symes, Colorafo; McKenna, California; Bean, Arizona.

tah. Indian Affairs-Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Ar-

Utah.

Indian Affairs—Wellborn, Texas; Peel, Arkansas; Skinner, North Carolina; Storms, Pennsylvania; Felix Campboll, New York; Hale, Mississippi; Ward, Illinois; Perkins, Kansas; Nelson, Minnesota; La Follette, Wisconsin; Sessions, New York; Allen, Massachusetts; Halley, Idaho.

Railways and Candis—Davidson, Florida; Murphy, Iowa; Irion, Louisiana; Elisberry; Ohio; Henderson, North Carolina; Stone, Kentucky; Cole, Maryland; Pldeock, New Jersey; Atkinson, Pennsylvania; Plumb, Illinois; Weber, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Pierce, Rhode Island.

Manufactures—Wise, Virginia; Swope, Pennsylvania; La Fevre, Ohio; Wilson, West Virginia; Catchings, Mississippi; Lawler, Illinois; West, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New York; Van Schaick, Wisconsin; Hires, New Jersey.

Publie Buildings and Grounds—Dibbie, South Carolina; Reese, Georgia; Snyder, West Virginia; Henley, California; Wilsins, Ohio; Worthington, Illinois; Cole, Maryland; Johnston, North Carolina; Miliken, Maine; Brown, Pennsylvania; Rockwell, Massachusetts; Wade, Missouri; Owen, Indiana.

Lovees and Improvements of the Mississippi River—King, Louisians; Rankin, Wisconsin; Van Eaton, Mississippi; Kleiner, Indians, Dowdney, New York; McRes, Arkansas; Glass, Tennesse; Dawson, Missouri; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrill, Kansas; Bun-

Dowdney, New York; McHes, Arkansas; Glass, Fennessee; Dawson, Missouri; Brown, Ohio; Whiting, Massachusetts; Morrill, Kansas; Bun-rell, Pennsylvania; Grout, Vermont, Education—Aiken, South Carolina; Candler, Jeorgia; Willis, Kentucky; Curtin, Pennsyl-rania; Miller, Texas; Maybury, Michigan; Burnes, Missouri; Mahoney, New York; Strait, Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetts; Campbell, Pennsylvania; I. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michisan.

Minnesota; Whiting, Massachusetta; Campbell, Pennsylvania; I. H. Taylor, Ohio; O'Donnell, Michigan.

Labor—O'Noill, Missouri; Foran, Ohio; Lovering, Massachusetta; Weaver, Iowa; Lawler, Illinois; Daniel, Virginia; Tarsney, Michigan; Crain, Texas; Funston, Kansas; James, New York; Haynes, New Hampshire; Bound, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey.

Militia—Muller, New York; Forney, Alabama; McAdoo, New Jersey; Peel, Arkansas; Collins, Massachusetts; Ballentine, Tennessee; Breckluridge, Kentucky; Compton, Maryland; Hopkins, Illinois; Hayden, Massachusetts; Moffatt, Michigan; Owen, Indiana; Wade, Missouri.

Patents—Mitchell, Halsell, Townshend, Martin, Barnes, Morgan, Fisher, Cowles, Atkinson, West, Lehlback, Giifillan and Plumb.

Invalid Pensions—Matson, Indiana; Winans, Michigan; Lovering, Massachusetts; Neece, Illinois; Swope, Pennsylvania; Taulbee, Kentucky; Pidecck, New Jersey; Elisberry, Ohio; Pindar, New York; Morrill, Kansas; Haynes, New Hampshire; O'Hara, North Carolina; Sawyer, New York; Conger, Iowa; Loutist, Californis.

Pensions—Eldridge, Michigan; Woolford, Rentucky; Jones, Alabama; Scott, Pennsylvania; Townes, North Carolina, Landes, Illinois; Mahoney, New York; Hutton, Missouri; Struble, Iowa; Taylor, Tennessee; Brady, Virginia, White, Pennsylvania; Hompson, Ohio.

Claims—Springer, Illinois; Maller, New York; Lanham, Texas; Shaw, Maryland; Howard, Indiana; Dougherty, Florida; Trigg, Virginia; Neal, Tennessee: Sowden, Pennsylvania; McKenna, California; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania; Buchanan, New Jersey; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

War Claims—Geddes, Ohio; Kieiner, Indiana; Comtsook, Michigan; Reid, North Carolina; Libbey, Virginia; Stank, Kentucky; Tins J. Campbell, New York; Blehardson, Tennessee; Perry, South Carolina; Libbey, Virginia; Smalls, South Carolina; Libbey, Virginia; Malada, Missigalined; St. Masten, Landell, Fentucky; Barbella, Musicalinas - Halsell, Kentucky; Barbella, Musicalinas - Halsell, Kentucky; Barbella, Musicalinas - Halsell, Kentucky; Barbella, Musicalinas - Halsell,

Variation of the Laws—Cates, Alabama: Turner, Georgia: Adains, New York: Outhwalte,
Ohio: Ford, Indiana: Laffoon, Kentucky:
Qounberty, Florida: Hale, Missouri; Payno,
New York: Thomas, Illinois: Fuller, Jews: Gilallan, Minnios Star, White, Pennsylvania.

Expenditures in the State Department-Berl
nett, North Carolina; Tillinais: Bouth Carolina;
Lore, Deloware; Arnot, New York: Seranton,
Pennsylvania; Lyman, Iowa; Louttit, California. nia.
Expenditures in the Treasury Department—
Lowry, Indiana; Bland, Missouri; Breckinridge, Arkefissa; Shaw, Maryland; Hahn,
Lonisians; Bunnell, Pennsylvania; Johnston,
Indiana.
Expenditures in the War Department—
Robertson, Kentucky; Wheeler, Alabama;
Yiele, New York; Anderson, Ohio; Johnson,
New York; Warner, Missouri; Fleeger, Pennsylvania.

New York; Warnef, Missouri; Fleegef, Permsylvania.
Expenditures in the Navy Department—Taylor, Tenméssee; Sowden, Pennsylvania; Davidson, Florida; Tim J. Campbell, New York;
Rowell, Illinois; Brown, Pennsylvania; Thomas,
Wisconsin.
Expenditures in the Postomee Department—
Beese, Georgia; Warde, Indiana; Warner, Missouri; Davidson, Alabsina; Zachariali Taylog,
Tennessee; Herman, Oregon; Bound, Pennsylvania.

vania.

Espenditures in the Department of Jüstics—Gibson, West Virginia; Hammond, Georgia; Seymour, Connectiont; Ward, Illinois; Milliken, Maine; Hahlack, Kanssa; Sawyer, New York, Extenditures is Interior Department Wearns, teorgia; Culberson, texas; Britishi Oracle, Pennsylvania; Libbey, Virginia; Davenport, New York, Expenditures on Public Buildings and Grounds—Beach, New York; O'Neill, Missouri; Sensy, Ohio; Riggs, Illinois; Fettibone, Tenness e; O'Hara, North Carolina; Gallinger, New Hampshire.

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vivania.
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Ohio; Lehlback, New Jersey; Farquhar, New York.
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SILVER.

MISS JOSEPHINE JENKINS, who is ris ing into notice as a writer for the press of Boston, is a niece of the late Nathaniel Parker Willis.

ABOUT 500 divorce suits were filed in Louis during the year 1885.

THERE are firms in New York and Phila selphia who hire out clean cuffs and collars

O. PALMER. VOLUME VII. A PREHISTORIC LEGEND. Upon this plain, where rich Chicago stands
And rears aloft her palaces of trade,
The unbreeched awage ruled the virgin land,
Hunted the deer and wood the dusky maid.
Then Wahnakee was Chief of all the bands
That wandered on the hillside and the glade,
A mighty people were the Illinois then;
Wahnakee was Chief of fifty thousand men.

went down to Rome.

It was a long dreary winter. People hever remembered so much snow. There was much distress about, and Lucia, in spite of her hard work and her constant knitting, began to despair. The English lady had never come back, and it was difficult to find food for herself and Pipino. But Nicolo Prato never forscook them. He was always bringing small presents, ostensibly for Pipino, and Lucia could not be ungracious to the child's benefactor. She recollected with shame and regret how often she had laughed at the big, rough peasant—how she had encouraged Enrico to make fun of his awkward ways, and how she had mimicked his bashful speach. And

tween her and starvation.

News sometimes came of Enrico. It was a cold winter, and Rome was crowded with strangers; the models were "coining money;" so Enrico sent word. But never a message so Enrico sent word. But never a mersage for her; she was nothing to him now. She had only the tiny, clinging hands of the cripple to caress her, and his baby talk to give comfort for the future. And while she sat and grieved in silence, Nicolo, the warm-hearted, awkward peasant, stood timidly aloof, longing, but not daring, to cast his love and devotion at her feet. One evening Pinino was later than usual.

One evening Pipino was later than usual. Lucia grew alarmed. What could have happened to the child? The twilight grew seper, still Pipino did not appear.
Suddenly a firm, heavy tread was heard,
nd Nicolo stood in the doorway.
"What is it?" cried Lucia. "Where is

"It is nothing serious. His crutch slipped

upon a stone; I carried him home."
"But why did you not bring him here?"
It was too dark for her to see the flush of embarrassment which spread over the honest fellow's face as he stammered his reply:
"It was so much farther—my house is sigger-he thought-I thoughthatever you thought, it was foolish, cried Lucia, stamping her foot impatiently.
"If the child is in your house, how can I go and nurse him?"

Ah, Signorina Lucia!" sighed Nicolo,

and then he was silent. Lucia grew em-barrassed in her turn—neither spoke for a

"This is folly," exclaimed Lucia. "Why are we wasting time while the child is suffering? I must go and fetch him here." Nicolo felt it was now or never. He stepped further into the room and seized her two hands eagerly. Lucia was too amazed to utter a word.

"Yes, Lucia," he said, "let us go; but if

fast her other hand.

"Come!" he said gently, drawing her to him—"Pipino wants you."

"Ah, no!" she said, suddenly rousing herself with a cry, and pushing Nicolo violently away. "How can you say such things to me? It is only a few months with the state of the said of th

since-since-"You were betrothed to Enrico. I know; do not think I forget it. I know, too, I am a poor, rough, ugly fellow by the side of him, but I will take care of the child." Lucia sank panting into a chair. Her old love for Enrico, her affection for Pipino. her gratitude to Nicolo, all fought and struggled in her heart. Then she started

up again.
"Why do you keep me talking here and the child is suffering? Is it a bad accident?"
"It is not dangerous, and my mother is with him. Give me an answer, Lucia. I love you with my whole heart; will you marry me?"

The girl burst into a passion of tears. She knew what Nicolo said was true. Even when she had laughed and scoffed at him

"He will never say so," interrupted Nicolo harshly. "Yesterday he married

to Rome that winter.

"Tell me that again," she said quietly—
"Enrico has married Maddalena?"

"Yes," answered Nicolo, very quietly A wave of outraged love and indignation

the two young people went on to where Prpino lay upon the bed.

He greeted them with a shout of rap-"I told you so," he said. "I knew she would come if Pipino wanted her."

He threw an arm round each of their necks, and drew their faces down to his and kissed them. Then he said, half roguishly, half gravely:
"Now kiss each other."

"How is this, Pipino? Is it a trick you